

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

EQUAL RIGHTS, HONEST AGENTS, AND AN ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE.

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Vol. I.]

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1823.

[No. 123.]

TERMS.

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MR. SHULZE.

We have said not so much respecting the approaching election of Mr. Shulze, as some of his pretended and most zealous friends, who have an object to answer, in exaggerating the force of the opposition, and laying claims to their vehement and impassioned defence of the Democratic Candidate. The truth is, we feel so certain of the election of Mr. Shulze, that we lack the excitement necessary to come out upon the question. The Catholic opposition, which at first threatened to be so formidable to Mr. Shulze, has, as we predicted, taken the contrary direction, and it is now ascertained that Democrats will be Democrats under all circumstances, whatever may be their religion. The opposition which was calculated upon from the old school, has vanished, and for the simple reason that the old school no longer exists. The magistrates and officers appointed by Mr. Hiestor, are we believe generally in favour of Mr. Shulze. What then becomes of the formidable opposition to the Democratic Candidate? Why it is entirely confined to the mere fog ends of the fragments of factions,—"to old worn out panders of Federalism, the non-descripts of little clans, and the apes of would-be Dignity! Such is the formidable opposition to Mr. Shulze!

In such circumstances, it is obvious we have nothing to do! For the first time in the history of parties, our Candidate is invulnerable, and needs no defence! His moral character is admitted on all sides. His talents are undisputed. His acquirements are such as to abash and confound the daring tongue of poisonous aspersion. His political principles and public conduct, are too pure and elevated to be questioned even by the malice of party hatred. The growlings of discontent generally flow from obscure and im-overshadowed journals, who hope to raise a storm, from which, like wreckers, they may derive a lawless spoil, and riot on the misery of society: a kind of political banditti, who being outlawed from all parties, and condemned as barons on the parish, are compelled to make war on the best and most valuable members of the community. We do not now speak of all the journals in the opposition; but of their general character. Take the *Harrisburg Chronicle*, and the paper in this city formerly edited by Duane, as examples of the pirate kind, and we shall be able to draw correct conclusions, as to the remainder of this scurrilous tribe.

THE LETTER OF JACKSON.

To a gentleman in Mississippi, explaining the motives which induced him to decline the appointment of MINISTER TO MEXICO, exhibits him in a light truly characteristic, but more commanding than ever. He declined the Mission to Mexico, because the "appearance of an American Envoy" accredited by a TYRANT, would add to his strength, and rivet the chains of despotism upon his country, "which of right, says Jackson, ought to be free." "TO BE THE INSTRUMENT OF TYRANNY," says he, "I could not reconcile to my feelings."

Such is the language of Jackson, in refusing him an appointment of \$10,000 per year; supposing he retained it at a time, when it is not reasonable to suppose he would be absent! We may here ask, what other man in the country would, from a mere love of liberty, refuse a sum of money, amounting to near the salary of the President of the United States? Surely neither Mr. Crawford, nor Mr. Calhoun, nor Mr. Adams, supposing them not to be in the situations which they now occupy.

We have always marvelled, why the *National Intelligencer* never published the Letter of General Jackson declining this appointment. We now see the whole reason. It was coupled with the motives that influenced him to decline it. Still, however, it might have been announced at the seat of government that he had declined it; which, if our memory is faithful, never was done. The first intimation we had of that kind, came from Nashville! Can the *Intelligencer* explain this seeming mystery?

OFFICIAL LETTERS OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES, during the WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN in the years 1812, 13, 14 and 15.—Collected and arranged by JOHN BRANNAN, 1823, 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 510.

We have cited the title of this work, to show the scope and merit of its design; for being exclusively a collection of public documents and papers, the character of it will immediately be seen, by the subject to which it relates. It is a very interesting and valuable volume; and relates to a period of our history, which will at all times be looked to with deep interest, particularly by the rising generation, who are unacquainted with the interesting details of the late war with Great Britain, of which this volume forms a complete and authentic history. As far as the duties of an Editor to such a work extends, we think Mr. Brannan has discharged them with uncommon faith and industry.

The correspondence of General Jackson detailing his victories, forms a prominent and distinguished part of this interesting volume; and when taken in conjunction with the other topics of the work, recommend it highly to public consideration.

The typographical execution of the work reflects credit on the American press; a praise which we can seldom bestow upon books of this description.

When we consider that we possess (in an authentic form) within the compass of this volume, all the dispatches of the Military and Naval Commanders of the late War, we cannot too highly extol the industry of the Editor, or too forcibly recommend it to the attention of the public.

POLITICAL DICTIONARY.

By HARTFORD CONVENTION FEDERALIST, L. L. D. A. S. S. &c. &c.

Tory.—A word now obsolete, or out of use. It used to signify a stickler for arbitrary government.
Federalist.—Obsolete. It formerly signified the same as Tory, but is now fallen into disuse.

Hartford Convention Men.—This appellation was once applied to men who wished to overturn the liberties of their country, but is now but little used, in consequence of its grating effect upon the nerves and ears of certain individuals.

Aristocrat.—An advocate for the establishment of nobility. This word has nearly grown out of use, and 'Federal Republican' has been substituted in its place.

Blue Light.—A word of modern invention and is applicable only to those who cherish a deeper interest for a foreign country than for their own, and who had rather assist an enemy than defend their native land.

British Government Agents.—A set of incendiaries sent into the country to blow the blaze of discontent into a flame, and lay us once more prostrate at the feet of Britain. See 'Henry.'

Peace Party Men.—Those who value an unbroken skin and their dearest beloved wealth, in a greater degree than they do their liberty or their country.

Independent Republicans.—Wolves in sheep's clothing.

Americans.—Neither Democrats nor Federalists, but in party questions, means men, who, not having any fixed principles, endeavour to escape all responsibility by clothing themselves with an appellation that applies

desire accurately to be informed of the character, pretensions and claims of those who would administer the affairs of this country.

The character of Andrew Jackson has been exhibited fully, and in detail, before the country. The active and efficient manner in which he was employed, from the year 1812 to 1822, when he went into retirement, has already been published; and the nation apprised, that as a soldier and a civilian, he has given abundant and repeated proofs of his superior excellence; and of a capacity to discharge with ability the duties of any situation which he would venture to assume. Of his love and devotion to his country he has likewise given abundant proofs. He has fought for her; he has tied for her; in defence of her rights he has encountered as many difficulties and hardships as any man; and with a resolution and firmness, peculiar to himself, surmounted them. The other gentlemen who are before the country, may not be behind him, in their attachment to our republican principles; and may, whenever it shall be required of them, disclose a suitable and proper zeal in their support. It has been their misfortune, however, not to have been favoured with the same opportunities of manifesting their attachment, as have fallen to the lot of General Jackson.

In civil matters they have well sustained themselves. Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay have been on foreign missions. Mr. Crawford has been a minister abroad, and was present when the Holy Vandal entered Paris, and changed the destiny of Napoleon. All have been members of Congress; and three, one of them at this time, incumbents of departments of the government. And verily, if the holding of office, or the aspiring to its possession, is to be made the test of patriotism, we are in truth a highly favoured people, and may boast a "rampart of high minded and brave men," inferior to no nation in the world.

Jackson has been in Congress, but was never in Europe. He was never the HEAD OF A DEPARTMENT; but he has been at the head of an army contending for independence, and for his country, and repelling the invaders of her rights. The war of the Revolution incribes him, as one of her patriots; and the war of Independence proclaims him her first and noblest defender. He holds no office; he is where the chief magistrate of the nation should be always sought for, in private life. A private citizen, committed to no party, pledged to no system, allied to no intrigue, free of all prejudice; but coming directly from among the people, and having with him an intimate acquaintance with their feelings, wishes, and wants, can hardly fail to sustain himself and country, with credit and advantage.

Obligations and debts of gratitude cannot arise in favour of any, for a discharge of the duties of civil office. Is the situation of a member of Congress, or minister to a foreign court, or the head of a department, so hung around with peril and difficulty, as that any warm and grateful feeling should be felt for the incumbent. These are theatres, where the qualifications and talents of the possessors,

fully exhibited, are the only recommendation.

imposed: but to that man, who, rising from a bed of sickness, penetrates a wilderness, and rests himself on the cold damp earth, wholly disregarding his safety, ease, and comfort at home, goes fearlessly forth to breast the storm, and avert danger from his country, much is surely due. He thereby affords the highest and best evidence of his regard for her, and deserves in return to possess hers. All this, and more than this, has Jackson done; and yet against his strong pretensions, arising from long and arduous and faithful service; and in despite of that necessity, existing in the political world, which points to the propriety of placing at the head of this republic, a man of character at home and abroad, of firmness and decision; against all this, the single objection relied on, is that he possesses too much temper, and is deficient in prudence. And whence does the objection come? From those who are termed the *leading men*; or, in other words, men whose conduct rests upon motive, who practice intrigue, and who are seeking after office and self advancement. You are right, gentlemen, in your opposition; say all you can to detract from his merit; do all you can, to pluck the green bay from the warrior's brow, for truly, if I have formed any correct estimate of this old soldier's character, he is not a man after your hearts. Virtue, integrity, and talent he will prize; all else he will spurn as idle trash.

His discernment will unriddle your schemes, and his independent honest demeanour will put them to shame. Stand boldly forth in opposition to him, for he will not suit ye!

WYOMING.

As the creation of a rail road from Philadelphia to Columbia appears about to be undertaken in earnest, we subjoin an extract on the subject of it, that our readers may comprehend the plan. It was at first considered as visionary by many persons; but it will be found to be a subject which admits of many strong reasons being urged in favour of its practicability, and even of its utility both to stockholders and to the public.

Rail Road.—It appears that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their last session, granted to John Stevens, Esq. of New York, the venerable pioneer in improving and introducing steam boats into the United States, authority to raise a joint stock company to build a rail road from Philadelphia to Columbia, on the Susquehanna river. When this project was at first proposed, it appeared to be visionary, but a further investigation of the plan, and a reference to existing facts in Great Britain, have entirely dispelled our doubts as to its practicability. In the small space of 12 by 21 miles in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, there are about 450 miles of rail road. There is a rail road recently projected from Manchester to Liverpool, parallel and near to the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. Besides these, there are others to be found in many parts of England and Wales. It is believed there is not a grind stone, not a foot of slate, not a bushel of coals, besides other merchandise, imported into the United States from Great Britain, which are not brought to the place of export on iron rail ways. These facts are ample to awaken our sober discretion in considering this mode of transportation. It can really be made so extensively useful in Europe, can it be of no possible use in this extensive country, which abounds in natural products, and where the only difficulty is the transporting them to a market? One of the most experienced men in these matters who has ever appeared in the United States, alleges his conviction that it can be introduced into extensive use, and proposes to illustrate his views of it. He states, that for near half a century every new invention or discovery of Europe has received some improvement on its introduction into this country, and he proposes important improvements in their rail road system. Among others, we understand he intends to raise it above the surface of the ground, in order to use it as a division fence when desirable. He also proposes to regulate its height so as to preserve a true level where there are small undulations on the surface of the ground, and to prevent any impeding effects from the snow. It is known from experience, that on a road rightly constructed, one horse may draw over many parts of it, from 20 to 50 tons weight. And it is to be understood that a rail road company will be entitled to both transportation and toll, whereas a turnpike company can receive only toll. Considering therefore the immense burden which may be transported by a single horse power, and also the double source of profit to the company, the experiment appears to us to promise entire success.

The spirit of public improvement seems at length to be hovering about the city of Philadelphia, and has already inspired many of our citizens with liberal zeal on behalf of a canal, which, with all its great advantages, had remained twenty years both neglected and despised. We congratulate our fellow citizens on the event. We hope the same kind spirit will light up a zeal among us which shall forever destroy the discordant feelings of the good people of this city on the subject of internal improvement, that it shall no longer be said that every Philadelphian opposes every improvement but his own favourite project. We have good reason to reject the promise of our canals. And let us also cordially extend our good wishes towards the efforts which are about to be made to build a rail road from our city to the Susquehanna. That the plan would succeed is fully believed by those who are acquainted with their use in Europe, and surely no man will consider its complete success as problematical as was the introduction and general use of steam boats. This undertaking has for its object the opening an active communication between Philadelphia and the Susquehanna and its tributary streams, from whence flow millions of property annually, and where coal is yet conveyed in the earth, which may be the first staple of the state of Pennsylvania. This is one of the most important objects, or theories if you please, ever presented to the city of Philadelphia, and although we have no other than a common interest in this matter, still we most earnestly call upon every citizen to pause before he decides against it. And should we even have doubts, let us encourage the efforts of the projectors to go on with their experiments, and to remove them. If they can do so, they may provide a lasting benefit for our posterity and for the country generally.

FOREIGN.

From the London Star, April 3.

Stock Exchange. 1 o'clock.—In consequence of the arrival of several expresses from France this morning, which brought accounts of a considerable rise in the Spanish bonds in that capital, conjecture has been busy at work to find out an adequate cause. The most prominent one is the speech of M. de Villele on opening the Budget on Monday, which gives reason to hope that the invasion of Spain will not be so speedy nor so overwhelming as was before anticipated. Indeed, it is confidently reported that the invasion is postponed to an indefinite period. Another report is that the news before circulated, of a Diplomatic Agent being sent to Spain, is confirmed, and the hope that his mission would lead to some favourable result, caused an immediate rise in Spanish stock. Even here there seems to be a great disposition to speculate in this stock. These various reports have caused a considerable stir here this morning, but have had no influence on our own funds.

The British House of Commons adjourned, on the 27th of March, to the 10th of April.

North American timber for building, has risen at Glasgow, within the last 4 months, from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. per foot.

Accounts from Portugal state the insurrection set on foot by Amaranthe, was entirely crushed. The Cortes had ordered the expulsion of several French half pay officers, in the pay of the Bourbons, to leave the country, they having been proved to be at the bottom of Amaranthe's plot.

Advices from Perpignan to the 20th of March, mention that the French Cortes Curial, had been training his troops by sham fights; that they were to remain there till the arrival of the Duke of Angoulême; but that the approach of Mina had caused an order to be issued for the 18th regiment to repair to its cantonments at Ceret, Maureillas, and Beines. This prompt departure, and the appearance of Mina, had given rise to various rumours.

It is said the Russian ministers in Denmark and Sweden, have demanded to know what part those governments intend taking, in case of war between France and Spain.

The Frankfort papers of March 20, state, that the capitulation of the Castle of Corinth is confirmed, 3500 Turks have laid down their arms on the 12th Feb. Patras has not yet surrendered as was stated. The Pacha has received orders from Constantinople, to treat Christians with the greatest indulgence.

The steam ship *Yorkshireman*, arrived at Hull, England, the latter part of March, in 31 hours from Antwerp—the first steam vessel arrived at Hull from the Continent.

The editors of the *Journal de Commerce*, and of the *Courier Franco*, have both been sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of 200 francs and costs of prosecution, for having published an account, without being authorised, of the secret sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 5th of February. All the numbers of the papers containing the secret proceedings, were ordered to be torn to pieces.

Several of the firmest supporters of the Royal cause in Spain, have given notice, formally, at the head of the troops under their command, that if the French army enter Spain they will turn their arms against them.

Paris March 30.—The Official Gazette of Madrid, of the 19th, contains the decree of the Cortes, sanctioned by the king, forbidding the entrance into the ports of Spain, of vessels belonging to Powers which have broken the amicable relations with Spain.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

Enco, May 1, 1823.

Our Village, on Friday, 25th inst. presented a scene of bustle and stir never before witnessed here. Owing to some necessary repairs at one of the aqueducts a few miles below this, the water was not let into the canal east of the Oriskany feeder, before the 25th,—that evening and the next morning about 60 boats arrived, heavily laden with rich productions of the west. By the accounts of arrivals, &c. published below, it will be seen that more than 11,000 bbls. of flour had arrived during the four first days of navigation this spring. On Saturday the packet boat for Rochester left here with 84 passengers, on her first trip. A boat will leave this place every morning, Sundays excepted, during the season, and continue through to Genesee river. We think this a very judicious arrangement of the company, as passengers are greatly inconvenienced by changing from one boat to another. The boat which leaves this place in the morning arrives the evening before, thereby allowing time to overhaul and cleanse, and get their supplies on board. The new boats which have been added to this line, are built in the best manner, and fitted up in a style of magnificence, that could hardly have been anticipated in the infancy of canal nation in this country.

91 boats and 3 rafts have passed this place since the 24th inst. with 11960 bbls. flour 36 do. salt 2677 do. pork and beef, 240 do. pot and pearl ashes, 30 do. linseed oil, 3158 bushels wheat, 12 tons lard, 76980 feet of boards and scantlings, 1890 bushels of water line, 20407 gallons whiskey, 2500 cubic feet timber, 24 tons hams, 1350 boxes glass, 4 tierces grass seed, 25 cwt. clover seed 400 bushels corn, 250 do. fye, 8 cwt. hog's bristles, 56 tons merchandise.

Interesting.—The Providence Manufacturer's Journal informs, that Captain Carpenter, who came passenger in the *Experiment*, from Honduras, that eight days previous to his sailing, eight Commissioners from the Province of St. Salvador de Guatemala, sailed for Boston in the *Planet*, on a mission to this country, for the purpose of uniting that province with the Government of the United States.

The British ship *Jupiter*, of 50 guns, having on board Lord Amburst, Governor General of India and suite, with about twenty sail from England, for India and the West Indies, arrived at Madrid on the 20th of March and would sail again on the 5th of April.

The Colombian schooner of war *La Castella* is now ready for sea, and will take her departure from the city tomorrow. The department of her commander, and his officers, has gained for them the general good will of our citizens, and we sincerely wish them a pleasant and successful cruise.

Savannah Republican.

THE OLD BOOK CASE.

An old and rich clergyman, who had long been the incumbent of a valuable rectory in the vale of Evesham, in Worcestershire, dying in 1784, his household furniture was sold by auction. The curate, who had performed the whole duty of the living for a salary that was very inadequate to the maintenance of his family, purchased an old oaken book-case. When he had got it home, and was tenning with loose scraps of paper and old sermons, those drawers which had formerly been the depository of accumulating wealth, he found a drawer which he could not return to its place; in ascertaining the cause, he discovered two bags of gold, of 200 guineas each. Such a sum would have made the curate happy for life; for it would have purchased an annuity of double the amount of his salary; but the good man considered it not his own, and instantly went back to the Parsonage, and returned it to the administrators, who were contented with expressing their surprise at so unexpected a proof of integrity.

At a large and respectable Meeting of the Democrats of the incorporated and unincorporated District of Kensington, held at the house of Daniel Neveling, on Thursday evening, the 2th inst. pursuant to public notice:

Wm. Fitler, Esq. was called to the Chair, and James Hewson appointed Secretary.

The object of the Meeting being stated by the chairman, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the apportionment heretofore made of the number of Delegates to the Northern Liberties, Penn Township, and Kensington Districts, viz the incorporated part of the Northern Liberties six, Kensington three, and Penn Township two; and that we will hereafter elect Delegates and Conferees preparatory to our election, distinct from the incorporated part of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township; believing it to be the fairest and most judicious method of obtaining the true sentiments of the party, and which will prevent any improper interference of the selection of Delegates or Conferees.

Resolved, That we approve the nomination of John Andrew Shulze, for Governor, by the Harrisburg Convention, and that we will use all honourable means to support his election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of this city, signed by the chairman and secretary.

WM. FITLER, Chairman,
Attest, JAMES HEWSON, Sec.,
May 8th, 1823.

Married

At Westerly, N. Y. on Thursday evening, 1st, inst. by the Rev. Berrian Hotchkiss, Deacon DANIEL JEWELL, of Greenville, in his 93d year, to Mrs. MARY ALLEN, grandmother to the late lamented Lieut. Allen, in her 83d year. She being his fourth wife. The above worthy and extraordinary couple have been many years respectable members of the Presbyterian Church in Greenville.

Died

On Thursday morning, 8th inst. after a painful illness, in the 9th year of his age, GEORGE, eldest son of John Hyneman.

On Thursday, the 8th inst. at 8 o'clock, A. M. Mr. BENJAMIN WEEKS, Jr. in the 40th year of his age.

At Liverpool, on the 6th March inst. at the age of 110 years, old ELLEN TATE.



Columbian Observer.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1823.

No subscription will be received to the Columbian Observer for less than six months, and no subscription discontinued but at the end of the semi-annual term upon the full payment of arrearages. Those who discontinue without paying, will be considered as subscribers until their dues are liquidated.

RICHARD C. ANDERSON, Esq. American Minister to the Republic of Colombia, is at present in this city; as is also JOHN H. EATON, Esq. member of the Senate of the United States from Tennessee.

We insert the communication of "Rittenhouse," on the principles which he lays down; and should deem our boasted pretensions of a "free press," to be worse than visionary, if we could refuse its publication. But it must be understood, that our candidate is Gen. Jackson; and it is our decided opinion that an impression cannot be made in favour of Mr. Clinton for the Presidency, in this State; where Gen. Jackson stands a prominent candidate, without the fear, or danger of competition.

"WYOMING"

It is not well received at Washington, if we may judge by the winking of the City Gazette. "Wyoming's" truths, and the force with which he urges them, are not at all suited to the latitude of our metropolis, nor is it to be expected. He is fully competent, however, to his own defence, whenever it shall be settled upon him as a crime, to present, as he has done, the claims of the veteran Jackson, to the gratitude of the country. This indefatigable writer has urged, with great fairness, the pretensions of his favourite; nor has he ventured to indulge in personality towards any one. This, however, to the Editor of the Gazette would have been no wise material we suppose, provided he had kept his hands off Mr. Crawford. Was it personal to say, "Mr. Clay had made profit of himself in Pennsylvania and other places; or that Mr. Calhoun was sojourning in Virginia?" Not at all!—and if their darling Crawford, the man who despises banks, intrigue, and unavailing funds, had been let alone, all would have been well; but, as his name was used, a defence is set up for "Clay and Calhoun, whom the Gazette Editors have no care or concern for whatever. One of the gentlemen, we are told, is gone to the west, and the other is quietly at Washington. Very true!—and does it necessarily follow, because that is the case, that what "Wyoming" has written is incorrect? Suppose we, by accidental blunder, should say, the Washington City Gazette is edited by a very clever fellow, and assisted too by a clever fellow, and to-morrow it should appear that Messrs. Elliott and Colvin had abandoned its direction—sold it to Alderman Bins for example—and had become, on account of their services, agents in some way or other, of the Secretary of the Treasury, ought we, therefore, to be charged with misrepresentation? Certainly not! Because a warranty of truth is only as to the time when it is made. Look to your grammar, gentlemen, and when you have ascertained the shade of difference

Between the words, am, was, and been,
Then scratch your heads and write again.
You may as well quit Mr. Crawford, for he will not take. He won't do, indeed he won't; but if you must cleave to him, for favours either received or expected, in the name of sense do not bolster, or seek to bolster him, at the expense of Jackson, because his services and his claims, compared with this war-worn veteran, are, to use the words of "Wyoming," as "the sun to a taper, the splendour of mid-day to the twilight of evening." Where was Mr. Crawford during the war, when "the battle's confusion" raged? "Wyoming" may, probably, tell us. As for Pennsylvania, she is daily and hourly growing stronger and stronger in favour of the Hero of Orleans, and her electoral vote will prove it. We beg pardon, of ourselves, for noticing what the Gazette has said, and will do so no more.

The Federalists of the City and County are indeed making a most appalling noise against Mr. Shulze, and noise only it will be. No disguise can conceal their principles, no plots give vigour to their inherent inability. Their borrowed titles cannot give them virtues foreign to their principles. Whether they call themselves "Independent Republicans," or "Democratic Republicans," "Democrats," "Republicans," or "Federal Republicans," it matters not. Their real character will always show through their assumed garments, their frauds will always be detected, their efforts paralyzed, and their opposition defeated.

The little Meeting held at the Commissioner's Hall in the Northern Liberties on Thursday last, has completely exposed the weakness of the Federalists even in their strong hold. We may judge of their real insignificance from their having chosen Seventeen Delegates to meet the Caucus at Lewistown! This is like a skillful Commander, who empties his fort of soldiers, and places all his men as a picket guard. Were there Seventeen in all at the meeting? We understand the seventeen have no instructions to vote for a particular Candidate, but are to act on general Federal principles, and take Mr. Hunter, Mr. Gregg or Janet Ross, or any other man who distinguished himself in opposition to the late War, who may be agreed upon by the Leaders.

This meeting has dressed itself, in the most avowed and undisguised falsehoods. It is headed "Democratic!" This trick is so shallow and foolish, as only to excite laughter! Observe the proceedings of the meeting published in all the Federal Papers, and excluded from all the Democratic ones, and then pronounce whether it is an imposture, or not! But why talk of the matter, when every body laughs at the farcical scene of Federalism in *Maquerside*!

We really feel too much contempt, however, for the little opposition of the *fringe* of the "fragments of factions," to make them important by a "long winded essay." Their political character is a sufficient antidote to their designs. Perhaps there may be one or two of the "old school," mixed with these gentlemen of the *Harford* Conventions. There always will be some black sheep, and some errand sheep in a large flock.

Mr. Shulze will be elected by about twenty thousand Majority. So, gentlemen, be easy!

"LOVE AND MADNESS."

We perceive that the *Edinburgh* of May 2, has received from Philadelphia, written by a certain faction of Mr. Calhoun, a large and tremendous packet of libels and madness, directed against this paper and its Editors, and against *Brutus*, all of whom it mixes up in a kind of frantic ecstasy of horror, revolting to all humane and tender sympathies. The Editor of that paper has used too little judgment and discretion, in publishing all the contents of the Philadelphia packet in one paper. The author, whether it be Mr. Thomas Sergeant, or Mr. Dallas, or Mr. Sutherland, never intended that; and it has exposed the whole contrivance. Upon reflection, we have some doubts whether this packet of abuse against the Observer, was written by any of the faction alluded to. We rather suspect that a certain gentleman, in the west wing of our hospital, has been playing Mr. Hunter "a trick." The whole tenor of the articles in the Sentinel strongly resembles the conversation of the unfortunate gentleman alluded to, on the subject of "Brutus." We advise Mr. Hunter to be on his guard, in this respect. The country Editor are frequently duped in this manner. Mr. Miner, of the Village Record, can tell him something on this head.

Our reasons for supposing the packet from Philadelphia, to have been written in the hospital, are these:—1. Its incoherency, want of method, and abundance of "moonshine." 2. Its being replete with visions, falsehoods, and conceptions which could only have been engendered in the brain of a lunatic. 3. Its total irrelevancy to us, our political principles, and our editorial career. 4. Its total destitution of reasoning, and a tacit admission of all the charges we made against these ungrateful enemies of General Jackson.

We cannot help laughing at the charge of Federalism, which the frantic faction who wrote the packet from Philadelphia, bring against the Columbian Observer. These gentlemen are really a few degrees below contempt for their lack of wit. Our paper speaks for itself upon that subject; and an allegation so silly, is only calculated to bring the Philadelphia writers of the packet into entire discredit. As it relates to the Federalism of Mr. Simpson, we well know, and all who know him are well convinced, that he neither is, nor ever was, a member of that party. Surely, the faction have sunk to drivelling idiocy, to make charges so preposterous, which are known to be false, and which they cannot themselves sustain. We really compassionate Mr. Hunter, who is thus made to appear ridiculous and contemptible, by his artful and selfish advisers of the city faction. Reform it altogether, good Mr. Hunter, or you will become the butt and laughing stock of the whole party. We will whisper one word in your ear—take care you do not tread a path that you will be glad to retrace; remember the adage "evil associations corrupt good manners."

The whole of this silly packet appears to have been compiled from *Master Miner's* Federal abuse of this paper, published some time since in the Village Record.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors,

The most important office in the U. States will, in a short time, require to be filled, and it is not at all to be regretted that the eyes of the people generally, are opened in search of a man qualified in every respect to fill the great and dignified station of President of the United States. The greater the number of candidates placed in view, the better chance for selection, and it is to be expected that particular men and particular states may have a predilection for one candidate more than another.

The great advantage derived by the people at large, is the free discussion afforded them through the medium of public papers, and although in many instances, we see the editors of particular gazettes assuming the office of partisans, and endeavoring to make the people believe their candidate is the fittest for the office, yet there is no danger of the virtuous part of the community being led astray, if they will only think and act for themselves. I do not find fault with any honest and intelligent editor, who places before his readers his opinions of a particular character, founded in his just belief of the truth of what he advances; but I hold it to be the duty of such editor to let his paper be the medium through which any of his subscribers may have an opportunity of delivering their sentiments with regard to any particular character or characters to be held up for the elevated situation of President of the United States; and it behoves every Democratic editor, although he has a favourite candidate in view, not so to commit himself as to prevent his supporting any honest and competent republican who may be fairly elected.

I am not opposed to General Jackson as the next President of the United States, and your support of him is dignified, honourable, and meritorious, and strictly conformable to the democratic principles you avow; I believe that if General Jackson should be the choice of the people, his administration will be honest, efficient, and salutary; but in making these professions I do not agree that he is the only man in the United States to be looked up to. His services for his country have been great; that country owes him an everlasting debt of gratitude, and his name, as that of Washington, will for ever live in the hearts of his countrymen. He is now advancing in years, and like Cincinnatus, has returned to that retirement in which he desires tranquilly to pass the rest of his life; his day of bustle and labour is past, and we best consult his happiness by suffering him to enjoy his future days in the pursuits he has pointed out for himself; we do not know that he could be withdrawn from his retirement, unless his country's situation should imperiously demand it; at peace with all the world and likely so to remain, Jack on will always give his wishes and blessings for his country.

There can be but one opinion as to what section of the union the President ought not

*NOTE.—We think our correspondent is here a little at fault.—ED. C. OBSERVER.

to be taken from. The South has had for her share already, four-fifths of the Presidents, and it is not too much to ask that the middle and the north should now come in, if men of equal virtue and talents can be found. Of this there cannot exist a doubt. New York and Pennsylvania can give a President and Vice President acceptable to all the union—Dewitt Clinton and General Jacob Brown; the services of these two distinguished republicans are too well known to require comment. Mr. Clinton, at the election of 1812, received a very respectable vote for the Presidency; he is since matured in years and in experience, for the last six years at the head of the government of the great state of New York, he has evinced those talents and principles which are the best evidences of a strong, virtuous and energetic mind. Mr. Clinton has been so long before the public in political life, and has so ably acquitted himself in every situation that he has filled, as to render altogether unnecessary (if it was even reconcileable to Democratic principles) the puffing system so prevalent among the friends of Messrs. Adams and Calhoun, who may be very good men in their way, and very suitable to their principles to the Federalists, who are their warm supporters. It must be very evident that Mr. Adams will be supported for the Presidency, exclusively by the *Harford* Convention men, who have spirits congenial with his own. Of Mr. Clinton it may truly be said that he stands aloof from all bargainers and intriguers, and his friends are satisfied to rest his pretensions on his well known Democratic principles, from his earliest life to the present time. It is by the people that Mr. Clinton would be proud to be elected, not by the bargain and sale which he could make with corrupt men, who believe that the people are at their disposal. The Constitution provides that electors should be chosen in every State, equal to the whole number of representatives, they constitute two small a body for the important object to which these are delegated, and are too far removed from the people; but until the Constitution is altered and every citizen shall have the right to vote directly for the President, the utmost precaution should be used in choosing the electors, and no man should be elected until it was ascertained whether he would vote according to the will of his constituents, or barter his conscience for one of the many offices in the gift of the President. My present object, however, is not to point out the ill consequences that may result by the manner in which the President is chosen; this is a subject of the first impression, and one that hereafter I may ask of you to permit me to indulge in some serious reflections through your useful paper. The candidates for the office are now to be determined upon, and whatever can be said with regard to their relative merit, when couched in decorous and unreflecting language, will I should hope be attentively listened to. Of General Brown, little need be said; he is a Pennsylvanian, almost Philadelphian, born and bred only within a few miles of the city, his military achievements and the great services rendered his country, during his last glorious war, are too fresh in our recollections to be forgotten as yet, if they can ever be forgotten. We have no titles, no pension, no sinecures, with which we can reward our heroes and our patriots; a dignified and honourable station in the service of the people is all we have to bestow; where merit and virtue unite, let us show our gratitude and benefit ourselves, by giving honour to whom honour is due.

RITTENHOUSE.

LITERARY REVIEW.

This poem has been more extravagantly extolled by the orthodox enemies of Byron, than any of his best productions ever were by his most zealous admirers. We do not think it merits such unbounded eulogy, although, for its size and subject, it is certainly possessed of sterling and extraordinary excellence. But it has been admired beyond all bounds, merely because it was orthodox, by those who never would permit themselves to relish the highest charms of our bard, if they did not square to the minutest dimensions of the moral and pious scale, with every precept of philosophy, and the most rigid dogmas of the fathers. For our part, we are free to confess that when we meet with good poetry, we set down to it, as we would to a sumptuous entertainment, and only think of enjoying ourselves, convinced that nothing we read of this kind, more than what we eat or drink, can defile the heart, or subtract from the gust, of the exquisite viands of Parnassus. But to come to the poem before us:

"Heaven and Earth!" The very title bespeaks the stupendous genius of Byron! What a flood of the riches of imagination pour upon us through the mere portals of the title page! The reader need not be startled, however, by supposing that we are about to launch into extravagant panegyric. We are not; for these simple reasons: We have been out-

done by the critics of Edinburgh, in the first place; and we think Byron has not availed himself of all the strength of his subject, or displayed the magnificent vigour of his great powers as much as he might have done, on this occasion.

The Edinburgh Magazine of Blackwood, uses the following terms, in a comparison between Moore's "Loves of the Angels," and "Heaven and Earth." "The one is extremely pretty and the other is something terrible. Moore writes with a crow-quill on hot-pressed, wire-wove card paper, adorned with cupids, sporting round Venus on a couch. Byron writes with an Eagle's plume, as if upon a broad leaf taken from some great tree that afterwards perished in the flood." The illustration is beautiful, and the compliment just.

The scene is laid near Mount Ararat, on the eve of the flood. The characters are Evil Spirits—the three angels, Samiassa, Azazel, and Raphael the archangel—Noah, his sons, and Irad—together with the two daughters of the sons of Cain, Anah and Aboliamah, who are in love with the two angels, while Japhet, one of the sons of Noah, is also in love with Anah, and wishes to save her from the destruction which the flood was to bring upon all the generation of Cain. The progress of the story is simple, sublime and brief. The angels leave heaven to court the women of earth, and forfeit their seat in Paradise, in order to save them from the devouring waters, which overwhelm all beside.

that kingdom, shall make justice of her property regarding however, and religiously observing what is contained in the five sections and respective articles written below.

Captain Welden informs us that, according to accounts from Bahia, received at Pernambuco every few days, every thing was favourable to the Brazilian cause. Some ships often took place at Bahia, in which the Brazilian Star left Pernambuco, the Europeans at Bahia made an attack on the Island of Tampanica (in possession of the Brazilians) but were repulsed with considerable loss, and had several of their boats sunk. It is the prevailing opinion at Pernambuco, gathered from the best information, that the Europeans cannot hold the place much longer; the Brazilians having entire possession of the surrounding country. Some of the fortifications having their supplies of fresh provisions entirely cut off, and their troops getting sickly. The Emperor has already 4 months of war arrived at Allagou, waiting for a 74 daily expected from Rio. When she arrives, they will doubtless blockade Bahia, as their force will then be fully equal to the European's. The Emperor's squadron is under the command of a Lieutenant, who left Comodore Hardy some time since.

On the 26th Feb. Pedrosa (who had previously declared himself a malatto) took command of the place. The civil authorities made their escape into the country, except one, who was made prisoner. All business was stopped; the custom house and most of the stores were closed, and a general state of confusion prevailed. On the 23rd the civil authorities having collected considerable forces in the country, and several sea ports adjacent, a part of the troops in town (unfavourable to the measures adopted by Pedrosa) having marched out and found them, returned to town with their force. A skirmish ensued, several lives were lost on both sides. Pedrosa was taken, and in 4 or 5 days after order was in a degree restored, but business was very languid. On the 31st of March, Pedrosa and a number of other officers (mostly negroes) belonging to his party, left Pernambuco prisoners in a government brig of Rio, to receive their trial.

MEXICO.—The Emperor Iturbide is denominated Col. Llanos, that is the weeping, blubbering colonel. It was to this dignified character, this tagrag and bob-tailed Emperor, that our administration deemed it proper to send the Hero of New-Orleans, as a proper Representative of American dignity. Gen. Jackson with a consciousness of self respect, disdained the appointment. What there was, in such a government, worthy the attention of such a man as Jackson, remains a curious subject of philosophical enquiry, a point that has never yet been explained.

We presume that the day of this Emperor, however, that his imperial government has sunk into a bottomless profundity of contempt. Now we will ask, what would have been the situation of this country, if Andrew Jackson had presented the credentials from his government, to such an imperial vagabond? He saved us this last disgrace by declining the appointment.

It is not at all improbable, that we shall ereafter have his uncrowned majesty in the United States, to which he will perhaps flee, from the persecuting loyalty of his own subjects. Like a modest man, he wishes to avoid those demonstrations of personal respect, which are sometimes heaped in prodigal profusion on characters so exalted. He would be perfectly content to travel incognito, such is his unaffected solicitude to avoid personal addresses—to restrain the gratitude of his subjects within proper bounds.

From Porto Cabello.—It was understood at St. Thomas, when the Budget (arrived at this port) sailed, that if not previously relieved, which seemed to be impossible in consequence of the close blockade kept up by Commodore Daniels, Porto Cabello would surrender to the Colombian forces, under General Paez, on the 14th of April. Morn. Chron.

CAMPEACHY PIRATE.

Extract of a letter from the captain of the brig Louisiana, dated

"Port Plaquemine, April 23, 1823.

I wrote you from Campeachy, that the Pirate who had infested the neighborhood of Campeachy, had departed down to leeward—but to our surprise he made his appearance a few mornings afterwards along side of an English brig lying in sight of the town, and robbed her most unmercifully; the whole town looking at him. The next day he caught an American brig from this port via Leal, and served her in the same way, unbest some of her sails, and in fact what they could not carry off they destroyed; but did not ill use the crew.

Two days before I left, a British sloop of war, the Tamar, arrived, and went in pursuit of this scoundrel—he returned the night I came away, but I had not been able to hear the result of her cruise as her boats had not been on shore before I came. The U. States schooner Grampus, is now lying close to me, and sails this day for Campeachy in pursuit of the same fellow, and if not already caught, will no doubt make him keep himself very close whilst on that station. The captain of the Grampus goes expressly after this chap, and informs me that if he catches him—

Ascertaining the Longitude.—An ingenious instrument has been invented by Mr. Harley, in London, for ascertaining the Longitude. It has been submitted to six naval officers, who concur in opinion that it will completely answer its intended purpose on land, or at sea in calm weather; but they are decided in their opinion of the impracticability of using it at sea in stormy weather, owing to the violent motion to which it will be subjected. This objection however, if it cannot be obviated, must apply to all other instruments of a similar description. The reward offered for the discovery of a complete instrument for this purpose is, we believe 20,000l.—\$28,800.

The honourable ROBERT WRIGHT, formerly Governor of Maryland, has been appointed by the Governor and Council, an Associate Judge of the second Judicial District vice Judge WORELL, resigned.

New Orleans, April 9.—The court martial which has been lately sitting at Baton Rouge for the trial of Col. ARBUCKLE, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, has adjourned sine die. We have good reason to believe, that the Colonel has been honourably acquitted of the charges preferred against him.

Boring for Water.—An Englishman, at Tottenham, Mr. Mathew, in the summer of last year, adopted the method of boring through the earth to the main spring at his farm; when he obtained a copious and constant supply of water from a depth of 120 feet, which rises 8 feet above the surface, and

and imperfect outline of "Heaven and Earth," which is evidently an off-hand production of Byron; struck out by the heat of the moment, and bearing no evidence of labour, or profound invention. We must candidly acknowledge, we do not admire it as much as his other works. We do not like the measure, or the versification, and it is not sufficiently striking in our judgment to add many rays to the glory that encircles the brow of the Poet,—at the same time that it would confer imperishable renown upon any other Bard of the day, though he had produced nothing else. For there is a grandeur, sublimity, and affluence about it, which prove it the work of a Master Spirit.

Brazilian Privateers.

We have translated the following preamble of a proclamation published at Rio Janeiro, 2d January, 1823. "I, the Constitutional Emperor, and Perpetual Defender of the Empire of Brazil, make known to all to whom it is just and convenient to repel in every manner the attacks which the Portuguese government, instigated by its congress of demagogues, continues in the most pernicious manner, to make against public rights, and particularly the rights of this province. I have resolved, after consulting my council of state, on so important a subject, to grant to all my subjects, and foreigners, the power to arm privateers, (corsarios) which during the present contest

flowing over, forms an elegant little cascade. It has neither increased nor diminished since the spring was tapped. The tried the experiment with equal success on some neighbouring grounds, where, from a depth of 105 feet, water was obtained rising 6 feet above the surface of the ground at the rate of 14 gallons a minute. This method has several advantages over the old method of sinking wells. It is cheaper—safer—and procures the purest water.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The failure of the repeated efforts which have been made to procure an amendment to the Constitution so as to establish a uniform mode of election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, throughout the Union, leaves us to conclude that the measure will never be effected, however desirable it may be. Every state wishes to exert its utmost influence on the important occasion, and will adhere to that mode which it deems best calculated to consolidate its strength, in most cases without a scrupulous regard to the rights of the people. The election by districts is decidedly the most consonant to the principles of popular government, because it leaves the election immediately with the people. And yet there are only five states that pursue this mode; and two of these only as far as the representative number—the senatorial Electors being elected by general ticket.

The States elect their Electors of President and Vice President as follows:

BY GENERAL TICKET.
New Hampshire, Virginia,
Connecticut, North Carolina,
Rhode Island, Ohio,
New Jersey, Mississippi,
Pennsylvania.

BY THE LEGISLATURE.
Vermont, Alabama,
New York, Louisiana,
Delaware, Indiana,
South Carolina, Illinois,
Georgia, Missouri.

BY DISTRICTS.
(for the whole number.)
Maryland, Kentucky,
Tennessee.

BY DISTRICTS.
(except two to represent the Senators, elected by General Ticket.)
Massachusetts, Maine.

We have heard it said, that there is a secret understanding between Mr. Bryan and his personal friends throughout the state, to suffer his name to be made use of, provided he receives a pretty unanimous vote at Lewistown! We cannot believe it, although we perceive a good deal of trimming among his friends in this quarter. It is impossible that Mr. Bryan has any idea that he could be elected in opposition to Mr. Shurtleff! Should he be nominated by the convention at Lewistown, to whom will he look for support? Not to the Democrats, because they did not think his pretensions equal to those of others. Then he must calculate on the support of the entire Federal Party, and a few greedy office hunters.

From the Carlisle Gazette.

Messrs. Editors.—Allow me to enquire through your paper if there is any truth in the rumour now current, that Mr. S. C. Carpenter, the libeller of Thomas Jefferson, and the friend of John C. Calhoun, is one of the sleeping editors of the sleepy Aurora? I am now a subscriber to that paper; but if what I hear is true, that Mr. Smith, the editor, is a Tory; and that Mr. Carpenter, a refugee Englishman, is his private associate in the conducting of that journal, I shall be compelled, by a sense of duty to my country, to give it up. I understand Mr. Carpenter was obliged to discontinue his paper from the war department in order to preserve his own place; and that he has purchased a share in the Aurora! As you are brother editors, you can probably tell me if this be true. I have always been a Democrat, and have no idea of being made a dupe of, by such blue-light Federalists. In my opinion, Col. Duane has no slight sin to answer for in selling his paper to a company of English libellers on our government, and our best patriots. Please to answer these queries, and oblige your constant reader.

RYE WHISKEY.

NOTE.—We know very little of the concerns or management of the paper alluded to by our correspondent. But, while in Philadelphia, we heard the same rumours, from some of the most respectable gentlemen of that city. We believe there is no doubt of that paper being raised on the Federal side; but we understand it has little circulation, and no influence, especially in this quarter, where it formerly had a considerable, but now a circumscribed circulation. We certainly cannot recommend it to our democratic brethren.—[Editor's Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 8.

PRINTING PRESS.—We have seen, this morning, a proof sheet specimen of printing, on an octavo form, given by a new printing press, got up in this city, with improvements upon the London Steam Press, by Mr. James Booth. The impression is perfect, and it will throw off twenty-five hundred sheets an hour, and requires only two hands to feed it. The engine which moves the whole machinery is only one horse power. It is in operation in a printing establishment in Mulberry street, near the large marble buildings in Bond street. Specimens of the work upon this press may be seen at this office, or at Messrs. Bliss and White's bookstore, Broadway. The press itself cannot be seen at present on account of not having yet obtained a patent for it.—[Even. Post.]

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir,—A farmer in Anne Arundle county, (a friend of mine) said to me a few days ago, he wished I would again say something to you about the use of plaster and slacked ashes in planting corn. I told him I had already said enough on that subject, and if farmers would practice it agreeably to my method, I was convinced they would be benefited by the experiment, and be corn sellers instead of corn purchasers, and lest it may have escaped the notice of some, I will again at his request repeat my practice, which if you think proper, you may notice in your most useful paper.

Last fall twelve months, I had my corn ground ploughed as deep as it could be turned by two horses, and left it exposed during winter to frost and rain; in the spring, it was as light as an ash heap. I again gave it a deep ploughing, then listed and planted my corn, (as early as it was prudent to do so,) planting

a large handful of plaster and slacked ashes mixed; one third of the former and two thirds of the latter, which was dropped on the seed and covered up together. The early spring showers of rain were absorbed by the loose ground, and the plaster and ashes brought soon into action upon the young plants, which grew off finely, and my corn was made before the dry weather in July and August could affect it, and from twenty-five acres of ground, I made 185 barrels of corn, measured and lifted; from which I was able to sell fifty barrels from the loft, and had sufficient for the year's use. I don't know of any farmer within ten miles of me, that made corn sufficient for their families, owing to the great drought last summer, and am convinced, had they practiced the same method, the same success would have attended them.

G. W.

Commodore Sir Edward Owen's squadron had arrived at Kingston from Barbadoes; and remained there at the above date—of course the report of their having proceeded against Porto Rico, or Havana, was unfounded.

A detachment of Commodore Porter's squadron touched at Luca, Jamaica, about the 1st, and offered to take under convoy any vessels bound through the Gulf.

Charleston Courier.

Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bills of the *Phoenix Bank of New York* are in circulation. The engraving is excellent, and the signatures are perfect fac-similes of those to the true bills. They may however be easily distinguished from the genuine bills. They are about one third of an inch longer—the vignette is a female figure, that of the genuine bill is a figure of Neptune with his car and horses. It is supposed that these counterfeit bills are of the same plate from which some 500 dollar bills were made a few years since. The capital letter F, in German text, remains on the left of the words Ten Dollars.—*Merc.*

Boston, May 5.

Disturbance at Harvard College.—We understand that a very serious rebellion has broken out among the students at Harvard College, and that almost the whole senior class have left College. The affair is stated to be so serious as to preclude the possibility of a commencement the next season. We have not learned the immediate cause of these occurrences.

The President has issued his exequaturs, recognizing Buchet Martigny, as Vice Consul of the Kingdom of France, for the port of Norfolk; and J. B. A. M. Desaze as Vice Consul of the same for the port of Boston.

The Pirates.—A letter has been received from Havana, in which it is stated, that a British ship of war had captured a pirate vessel of great strength, with 120 men on board, after a hard fought battle, in which a considerable number fell on both sides.

On the 3d of April last, the first corner of a new brick Theatre was laid at Mobile.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following promotions and appointments have recently taken place in the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The Superintendent, Major S. T. TAYLOR, to be Lieut. Col. by Brevet.
DAVID B. DOUGLASS, Prof. Mathematics, to be Prof. Engineering.
CHARLES DAVIES, Asst. Prof. Philosophy, to be Prof. Mathematics.

The steam boat Thomas Jefferson, Offutt, arrived at Florence from Louisville, on the 12th inst. We are informed by a note on the margin of the Florence Gazette, that the Jefferson, in landing at that place, struck a snag and sunk. The damage could not be ascertained until a considerable time had elapsed in the river.

French Literature.—*INSINOX*, a new novel by Mr. D'Arincourt, the author of "the Renegade," and of "the Recluse," had appeared, at Paris, and passed rapidly to a third edition. This writer has been compared to the "great unknown" of English literature.

Died.

Last evening, after a lingering illness, RALPH SMITH, in the 65th year of his age. The Friends and Relations of the deceased, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 314, North Second street, at half past four o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Last evening, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. JOHN JOHNSON. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon, the 10th inst., from his late residence, No. 95, Callowhill street, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Yesterday morning, of a lingering and painful disease, in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. MARY BULLASS, widow of the late Caleb Bullass, Printer, and Book-binder, of this city. Her friends and those of Mr. James Alexander, her son-in-law, are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 12, Coombe's alley.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Abstract of Sales which are to take place to-day.
Dry Goods, this afternoon, at 3 past 2 o'clock, at No. 20 South Front street.
Books, this evening, at No. 32, South Front street.
Books, this evening, at No. 108, Chesnut street.
Books, this evening, at the N. W. corner of Chesnut & 7th street.

Apothecaries' Glass and Earthenware, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at No. 34, South Front street.
Hardware, this evening, at No. 32, South Front street.

ALMANAC.

1853.	Sun	Rises	Sun	High	Moon's
MAY.	Rises	Sets	Water	Phases.	
5 Monday	5 4	6 26	10 0		Full 9 5 4 47m
6 Tuesday	5 3	6 57	10 44		New-moon 10 11 13m
7 Wednesday	5 2	6 58	11 30		Full 10 21 23m
8 Thursday	5 1	6 59	0 7		Full 10 31 33m
9 Friday	5 0	7 0	0 48		Full 10 41 43m
10 Saturday	5 59	7 1	1 45		Full 10 51 53m
11 Sunday	5 58	7 2	2 46		Full 11 01 03m

Letter bags at the Merchants' Coffee House.
Henry, Paley, & Co. Have, 10th.
Jefferson, Gray, Belfast, 7th.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Brig Mary Ann, Corry, 14 days from Havana, with coffee, sugar, &c. to G. Callaghan.
Schr. Wm. & Thomas, Bell, 2 days from Folly Landing, with grain, &c. to captain.
Schr. Antelope, Cave, 5 days from Savannah, with cotton and lumber to captain. Passengers, Messrs. Land, Canavan, M'Bride, Town, and G. Rook.
Sloop Franklin, Ireland, 4 days from Richmond, with coal, to captain.

Sloop Doty, Clark, 4 days from N. York, with whiskey to C. King.

Sloop Victory, Meldrum, 22 days from St. Jago, with coffee and molasses, to R. Adams. Left schr. Little George Eyre, Watson, from Philad. brig Olive and Sarah, for N. York, in 30 days; schr. James Moore, from Philad. dis. Spoke, going in, schr. Dallas, April 12th, spoke brig Moro, Drum, off Cape St. Nicholas Mole, 4 days from St. Jago, bound to St. Thomas. Off Cape Maise, capt. Meldrum, was boarded by an officer from the Br. sloop of war Thetis, bound to Japan, with a pirate large fore-top-mast scho. in company; the officer reported her to have 80 men on board. The boats of the sloop of war captured her, after a very hard fight of two hours.

Sloop Superior, Atwater, 7 days from St. Johns, E. F. with cotton and cedar, to J. Turner, jr. & Co.

CLEARED.

Ship Magnet, Garwood, Gibraltar, S. Girard; brig Columbia Singer, St. Thomas, F. Eyre; schr. Wm. & Mary, Parrish Norfolk and Fredericksburg, Walt and Morris.

BELOW.

Brig Frances, Gifford, 5 days from Savannah, with cotton, &c. to J. R. Neff.
Schr. Caroline, from Newbern.
A French brig, name unknown.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Cleared, ship William, Scales, New Orleans; brig Phoebe Ann, Holmes, New Orleans; Laburnum, Taylor, Liverpool; schr. Nancy & Margaret, Herriam, Belfast, Me.; sloop Hazard, Thomas, Salem; Hazall, Holmes, Richmond.

Arrived, brig Abena, Blinn, 1 day from Providence, in ballast.

Sloop Rodman, Wood, 19 hours from New Bedford, with oil, candles, whalebone, and domestic goods, &c.

Sloop Hunter, Brown, 2 days from Providence, R. I. with domestic goods.

Sloop Brilliant, Stark, 1 day from Stonington, with domestic goods.

Ship America, De Koven, 122 days from Canton, cargo teas, &c. Had had weather off Bourbon, and on the 24th Feb. discovered the rudder head was badly sprung—marked a tiller in the cabin and intended to put into the Cape to refit, but passed in a gale from S. E. March 7th, spoke the Eng. ship Owl, Capt. Bond, from China, who very kindly lay by and furnished medicine and beneficial medical advice for the chief officer, who had been sick all the passage. March 18th, anchored in St. Helena Road, and was further indebted to the Owl for a new bid to our rudder—which was promptly furnished by Fraser and Mr. Bart, 1st and 2d officers.

Brig Radius, Granger, 11 days from Matanzas, with sugar, coffee, and molasses.

Schr. Chase, Moore, 3 days from Baltimore, with staves.

Schr. Cordelia, Cook, 4 days from Washington, N. C. with cotton and naval stores.

Sloop Paragon, Roe, 1 day from New Haven, with produce.

Sloop Nancy and Polly, Anthony, 3 days from Providence, with rum and lime.

Sloop Orion, Godfrey, 4 days from Boston, with merchandise.

Schr. Huron, Davis, 4 days from Boston, with merchandise, &c.

Sloop Fame, Swaine, 5 days from Nantucket, with oil and candles.

Sloop Factor, Swaine, 5 days from Nantucket, with oil and candles.

Sloop Abena, Nichols, from Alexandria, with coffee, &c.

Below, ship Friends, from Greenock; brig Hope, Fawcett, from Mobile, and 2 ships, 2 brigs, and 2 schrs. unknown.

Postponed on account of the Weather.

No. 477 Freeman and Son's Real Estate Register. On MONDAY EVENING, the 12th of May, at half past 7 o'clock, will be sold at the Merchant's Coffee House,

A lot of ground with the improvements thereon erected, situated at No. 131 North Fourth street, the size of the lot is 20 feet front by 100 feet deep on which is erected a frame building in good order.

ALSO, At the same time and place will be sold, a three story brick building and lot of ground situated at No. 22 Kuncle street, the size of the lot is twenty feet front by 75 feet deep. The above clear of all incumbrances. Terms and further particulars at sale.

T. B. Freeman & Son, Auctioneers.

Postponed Sale.

No. 484 Freeman's Real Estate Register. On MONDAY EVENING, the 12th of May, at half past 7 o'clock, will be sold at the Merchant's Coffee House,

The one undivided third part of the following described premises, viz: A certain brick message or tenement and lot of land situate in the District of South-west corner containing in breadth on Water street and Penn street, nineteen feet eleven inches or thereabouts, and in depth east and west from Water street to Penn street aforesaid ninety feet or thereabouts, bounded by ground now or late of Margaret Nicholas on the south, by ground now or late of John Lardner on the North, by Penn street on the west, and by Water street on the East.

T. B. Freeman & Son, Auctioneers.

Mechanics' Bank

Of the City and County of Philadelphia, MAY 15, 1853.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Stock of the Bank, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.

may 5—1853 JONA. SMITH, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA ASYLUM FOR THE Deaf & Dumb.

The Members of this Institution will hold its semi-annual meeting, on Monday next, the 12th inst. at the Asylum, Market, beyond Broad street, at three o'clock P. M. when an election for a Board of Officers, and a Committee of Subscriptions and Elections, will take place.

In conformity to the Constitution.
may 1—1853 H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

To Let.

The BALL ROOM, No. 623, South Fourth street, will be let during the Summer season. For Terms apply at No. 65, South Fourth street, a few doors below Walnut street.
may 9—dtf

Trials of Margaret Lyndsay.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE, BY E. LITTELL, No. 88, CHESTNUT-STREET, Trials of Margaret Lyndsay, By the Author of *Light and Shadow of Scottish Life*. Concluding paragraph of a review of the above work, by the London Literary Gazette: "Such is the book which we recommend to our readers as one of great merit. What we do not find in it have pointed out; but its striking delineations of Scottish character and feelings, its high literary cast, and its pure morality, are eminently conspicuous in every turn."
may 9—dtf

For Middletown and Hartford.

The Sloop PAULINA, (A staunch new vessel.) Capt. R. F. LOPER, Will sail in a few days. For Freight, which will be taken on reasonable terms, apply to the master on board, first wharf below Chesnut street, or to

D. W. Prescott, No. 20, South Water street.
may 6

CIRCUS.

Performance this evening and every evening during the week.

Mr. Hunter's Ninth Night.

Tickets admit only the night they are sold, and pass checks admit only those to whom the door-keepers give them.

Doors open at half past 8, and performance commences at half past 7 o'clock.

The evening's entertainment to commence with the Grand Entree, with a magnificent display of beautiful horses.

The spotted horse General Jackson will go through his performance.

Horsemanship by the whole troop.

An elegant display of slack wire performances, by Mrs. Carnes.

Horsemanship by Mr. Parker, his 3rd appearance in this city, in which he will go through the broad sword exercise, the horse in full speed.

Horsemanship on two horses, by Mr. Blyth.

Still vaulting, by the whole troop of flying phenomena—Clown, Mr. Williams.

Horsemanship by Mr. Hunter, without saddle or bridle.

The comic song of the Smoker's Club, by Mr. Roberts.

To conclude with (as desired and for this night only) the

The Plot and Incidents of this Pantomime arise from Captain Sidney, a Navigator, who, with his wife, child, and two faithful dogs, had been wrecked and cast ashore on one of the Islands in the South Seas.

The piece commences at a period when Sidney, after the labor of nearly two years, has almost completed his construction of a small boat, with which he and his family were once again determined to brave the perils of the Ocean. Attalpa, the chief of the island, happening to visit Sidney at his hut, learns that a few days more labour will enable Sidney and his family to quit the island. This proves a source of grief to Attalpa, who had basely formed designs on the honour of Sidney's wife; he determines on destroying the boat, and thereby secure her residence on the island; in this plan, however, he is thwarted by the arrival of the Grappler gun brig, in the offing; on the landing of Bill Bunting and a crew to procure wood and water, meeting with Sidney, they offer to convey him and his family to England, which, to the mortification of Attalpa, is accepted, and they prepare to depart: when suddenly a storm arises, and renders it dangerous to attempt to reach the ship till morning. Sidney, seeing this, invites them to pass the night at his hut, and thus affords Attalpa an opportunity of prosecuting his designs. The Indians are assembled, the plot arranged, the death of Sidney and the sailors determined on; to effect which Attalpa repairs to the hut, where an interesting scene ensues, displaying in the most prominent cases the wonderful sagacity of Sidney's dog.

The interior of Sidney's hut, all discovered enjoying themselves. Attalpa perceiving a good opportunity, draws from his bosom a phial containing poison, the contents of which, he pours into a cup, offers it to Sidney, which he accepts, and turning to the party to drink their healths, when, in raising the cup to his lips, the dog rushes on and dashes the cup from his hand. At this finding an opportunity to conceal himself in a large chest which is standing in the room. When the family are at rest, Attalpa steals out of the chest, and is about to stab Sidney, when the dog rushes on and seizes the dagger from Attalpa, runs and wakes his master, when a combat ensues; the Indians succeed in bearing Sidney and his wife away and tying them to a rock; the dog runs up the rock and seizes Attalpa, and thus a third time saves him from destruction.

New series of incidents now arise and follow in rapid succession, exhibiting the dog's extraordinary docility, and faithful attachment to the unfortunate Sidney, in the most surprising and nouvelle manner; till at length he falls a victim to his fidelity; an arrow from Attalpa's bow strikes him—he falls—unable to follow; his master, on missing him, returns and seeing the barbed dart fast in the dog's side, tries to draw it out, in this with much difficulty he succeeds; the dog in time recovers, and in the last scene shows his gratitude to his master, by effecting the destruction of Attalpa, who thus with his murderous crew pay the forfeit of their treachery.

The whole of the equestrian performances under the immediate direction of Mr. Blyth, late of Astley's Amphitheatre, London.

On Monday, first time in this city, a grand PONY RACE, from the popular entertainments now performing in London and New York, called Tom and Jerry, interspersed with singing, dancing, and all the incidental characteristics of the humour of a race course.

The celebrated Mr. Fuller, professor of the art of self-defence, is engaged for a few nights, and will display his talents in the course of the entertainment.

Two SMALL PONIES wanted at the Circus by Monday evening.

During the continuance of the company in Philadelphia, Mr. Blyth proposes to teach a select number of Ladies and Gentlemen the elegant art of riding and managing a horse with ease and safety. Cards of terms to be had at the Box Office, or Mr. Thomas Desilver's Book Store, 253, Market street.

Gentlemen are not admitted during Ladies' Hours, which are from Two to four. Hours for Gentlemen from Seven to Ten.

Box 50 cents—children under ten years of age admitted to the boxes at 25 cents. Pit 25 cents. Tickets to be had from 11 until 2 o'clock, and at night at the office.

Circus Tickets to be had of Thomas Desilver, No. 273, Market street.

All accounts due against the Circus to be settled every Saturday.

TAKEN UP.
By the Subscriber, on the 25th day of April last, a black COW, with white spots on her, about four years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
may 9—dtf James Hunter, Passyunk Township.

Volunteer Election.

The members composing the company of German Volunteers are hereby notified, that they are to meet at the house of John M. Becken, on Wednesday the 14th of May instant, and then and there between the hours of ten in the morning and six o'clock in the afternoon of said day elect by ballot.

One Captain, One First Lieutenant, One Second Lieutenant.

Jacob G. Tryon, Brigade Inspector.

Brigade Inspector's office, } may 8—1853
Philadelphia, May 6th, 1853.

Freight for Portland.

Any vessel bound to Portland, Maine, within four or five weeks, which will take Freight cheap, will hear of a considerable quantity, by applying to

I. Riley, Agent, No. 2, Decatur street.
april 16—dtf

A. I. SHYMANSKI DENTIST, No. 3, SANSON STREET—PHILADELPHIA.
april 29—1853

By Titon Orelaud, No. 51, NORTH FRONT STREET.

Military Accoutrements.

On Monday Evening, 1 major's military coat, 1 chapeau bras, 1 bridle, 1 pair h. letters, 2 pair spurs, 1 pair epaulettes, 1 coat lat company Washington Guards, 2 caps.

Also, 2 military caps of Independent Blues, 2 epaulettes, silk, 1 do. gold, 1 sword belt, complete, 2 cut-throat boxes, 2 bayonet belts, 1 knapsack, 1 horseman's sword, 1 pair steel cymbals, 1 triangle.

To Booksellers.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Books Folded—5 Fontenelle on Equity, 2 vols. Small's edition, 1820; 10 Virgil Delphini; Carey and Lea's ed. 1822; 10 Abbott on Shipping, by Judge Story; 1822; 10 Simon's Algebra, by M. Clure, 1821.

Books Bound—100 Walker's School Dictionary, Philad. ed.; 100 Stephen Pike's Arithmetic; 30 Weeks' Life of Marion, plates; 100 School Testaments; 20 Johnson's Dictionary, miniature, 6 Dolly's Beauties of Shakespeare; 10 No. Fiction; 10 Book of Prayer; 3 Lord Byron's works, 4 vols. plates; Peter Fisher's works, 4 vols. do.; 10 Pike's Key by M. Kenney; Adams' Geography & Atlas, Polar scenes; 6 Moore's Lalla Rookh, fine ed. plates.

Extensive Book Sale.

On Friday, the 16th, and Tuesday, the 20th May, at the auction store.

By catalogue, an extensive assortment of Books, Theological, Classical, Historical, School and Miscellaneous. They may be examined, with catalogues, two days previous to the sale.

By Thomas Passmore & Co. AUCTIONEERS.

No. 32, South Front Street.

Books, Stationary, &c.

The regular sale of Books, in future, will be on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c.

EVERY EVENING.

Such as table and desert knives and forks, carving knives and forks, with and without guards; cast steel shoe, butchers and cooks knives; pen, pocket and two blade knives; pruning knives; 4, 6 and 8 piece sportsman's knives; razors and scissors on cards; gilt vest and coat buttons; do. ball buttons; black and drab suspenders; buttons; shirt buttons; black and white glass buttons; button moulds, vest and coat; 1, 4 and 6 strand steel watch chains; gilt watch keys and seals; brass and white metal thimbling in iron table spoons; cast steel awl blades; steel and velvet purses; ladies' reticules; necklaces; toy watches; cut glass beads; do. garrets; cast steel hand and mill saw files; blacksmiths files, assorted sizes; shoe blacking; ink powder; boxes of jewellery; pocket looking glasses; domino; burning glasses; pocket books; bonnet wire; slates and pencils; combs; Spanish and half do. segars; tooth brushes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 inch round bowls; No. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 flat set buckles; inlet do; steel heads and throats; scythes & scythe stoness; patent balances; long and short whips; bristles with wrought plated lists; plated stirrups and bits; butt hinges and screws; trace chains; anvils; wagon boxes; shovels and spades; shovels and tongs; quilling steadily; iron wire, fiddles, commode knobs, do. handles, gun locks, common and roller, plus in packs, &c.

Watches.

Composition, gilt, silver & gold watches, gold breast pins and watch chains.

